

THE

Kentucky Gazette.

NUMB. XI.

Quicquid agunt homines— Noster fortago libell. Juv. Sag. 8. v. 85.

VOL. V.

S A T U R D A Y, NOVEMBER 16, 1791.

LEXINGTON: Printed by JOHN BRADFORD, at his Office on Main-Street; where Subscriptions, (at Fifteen Shillings per Annum) Advertisements &c. are
thankfully received, and Printing into different branches done with Care and Expedition.

Nearly ready for the press and
will be published, as soon as
a sufficient number of subscribers can be obtained,

BOLLAND'S ESSAY

In three parts.

I. Containing the contract of Creation and Redemption. Shewing that the fundamental doctrines of Calvin and Arminius joined together, compleatly forms the foundation or system of Universal Restoration, without the smallest diminution or addition.

II. The method and manner of the restoration of all to its original state of rectitude and innocence in which it was at first created, opening a plain and familiar light into the Prophet Ezekiel's visions and the Revelations.

III. The Apostolic mode, of Church Government, shewing the two Olive branches which tho' the two golden pipes empies the golden oil out of them selves, or the formation of the man Christ Jesus out of his members.

When the above is put to press, the terms will be made public.

READY

CASH

WILL be given for two likely young negro men between the age of sixteen and twenty-four—a good character of them will be required—enquire of the printer.

FOR SALE
FOR

CASH

A Likely young negro fellow, about eighteen years of age—enquire of the printer.

Lexington Sept. 21, 1791.

J U S T ARRIVED,
11 And now Opening, by
TEGARDEN & McCULLOUGH

In the new house opposite Mr. Callis's
Tavern, in Lexington,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS

GROCERIES, HARD WARE &

QUEEN'S WARE, which they
dispose of on the most reasonable
terms for Cash, Purse certificates &c.

ALL persons indebted to the
estate of Archibald Berry
deceased are requested to make
immediate payment, and those
who have any demands against
the same, are desired to make
them known immediately, that
provision may be made for the
payment thereof.

JOHN BRADFORD, Adm'r.
Lexington, Sept. 15, 1791.

BLANKS

OF ALL KINDS

May be had at this Office.

Mr. Edward Bullock has com-
menced Post Riding; He will
leave Lexington and be at Bourbon
Courthouse, on the 1st. and 15th. of
every Month, at Boundfough the
2d. and 16th. at Madison Courthouse
the 3d. and 17th. at Lincoln Cour-
thouse the 4th. and 18th. at Danville
the 5th and 19th. at Hatroodburg the
6th and 20th. at Baird's Town the 7th
and 21st. the 9th and 23d. at Louis-
ville, and from thence up Brabie's
creek to Lexington; but the time
he will be at any particular place
between Louisville and Lexington,
cannot yet be ascertained, but will
be made public when known. Mr.
Bullock is hereby authorized to re-
ceive any subscription money and
receipt for the same, which shall be
good against

JOHN BRADFORD.
Lexington, Oct. 29, 1791.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living
near Lewis Craig's mill, a red
Heifer, with some white under her tail,
2 years old, marked with a fist in
each ear. Appraised to £ 1. 15.

John Tally.

July 4, 1791.

NUMBER of horses in the
property of the United States; bor-
ed from the different brigades and in
almost every county in the district of Ken-
tucky. The horses are branded US. Any
persons articulating any such horses to
Capt. Ross Sanders on Cane Run in
Woodford county, shall have ample re-
ward for so doing. Paid by

R. B. Benham;

or

Robt. Sanders.

August 21, 1791.

FIVE

DOLLARS

R. F. WARD.

RAYED or stolen from the subscriber,
living in Woodford county, a
brown horse, about 14 hands & a half
high; nine years old, not branded, a scar
on his hip, occasioned by fire, and a
scar on the top of his head, occasioned by
the poll evil: Whoever delivers said
horse to me shall have the above reward.

Margr. Calmer.

October 20, 1791.

Charles Shepherd.

Oct. 11, 1791.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living
two miles from Lexington, a
red and white steer, about 4 years old,
with the head mostly white, marked
with a crop and underkeel in the left
ear; Appraised to £ 1. 15.

Also a hindsteer, with some white
spots, 3 years old, marked with a crop
and fist in the right ear, and crop of
the left; Appraised to £ 1. 10.

Also a small red cow, 4 years old,
crop and fist in the right ear; Appra-
ised to £ 1. 10.

Moses Bledsoe.

September 13, 1791.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living
in Bourbon county, Kentucky, a gray mare,
2 years old, marked with a crop off the under side of

the right ear and a crop in the left.

Also a 2 year old heifer, black and

white spotted, marked with 2 fists in

each ear, and a small fist off the under-

side of the right: The owner is de-
sired to come prove his property, pay charges

and take them away.

Joseph Kennedy.

October 8, 1791.

ALL those who are indebted to,
or have any demands against
me, are desired to come and settle
their respective accounts as soon as
possible; As I am under obligation to
start to the settlement on the 15th of
next month.

SAMUEL AYRES.

Lexington, Oct. 20, 1791.

TAKEN up by the subscriber on
the waters of Marle creek, a
red steer, with a little white under
his belly marked with a crop and
swallow-fork in each ear, and under-
keel in the left, about 3 years old;
Appraised to £ 1. 5.

John Baker.

April 9, 1791.

TAKEN up by the subscriber on
the town fork of Billings, a
brown two year old heifer, with a
white face and white on her belly
marked with something like a half
crop in both ears; Appraised to £ 1. 5.

Kitty Miller.

June 14, 1791.

TAKEN up by the subscriber to
Fayette, a draught ox, about 16
years old, his back and belly white
and his sides brindled, appears to be a little
hipster, marked with a crop in the right
ear and a kind of a swallowfork in
the left. Appraised to £ 2. 8.

James Patten.

July 9, 1791.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, in
Woodford county, about 2 miles
from Shannon's mill a red and white
steer, 2 years old past, marked with
a crop, and an underkeel and overkeel in
the right ear, and a crop and underkeel
in the left. Appraised to £ 1. 4.

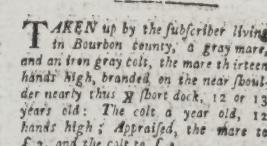
George Harper.

October 15, 1791.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living
in Woodford county near the
Courthouse, a Roan Mare, about three
years old, white spring, blind in the off
eye, 13 hands and a half high, neither
dark nor branded. Appraised to £ 6.

John M. Cumpley.

May 3, 1791.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living
in Bourbon county, a gray mare,
and an iron gray colt, the mare thirteen
hands high, branded on the near shoulder
nearly thus  short dock, 12 or 13
years old: The colt a year old, 12
hands high; Appraised, the mare to
£ 2. 2, and the colt to £ 1.

Christopher Wolfe.

June 1791.

(Continued from our last.)

HAVING just now mentioned the manner in which Elections are carried on, I will give some hints of a plan I have seen lately proposed, in the proceedings of some of the committees; which appeared to me well calculated to prevent corruption. In it they provide that each county shall be divided into Districts; and that in each district previous to the election, there shall be two or three persons chosen to superintend the election; That the free men of each district, in every county through the State, shall all at the same time, elect by ballot all officers of government, which they are, or may be empowered to choose. I would wish to see the whole plan made publick, for I really think it would meet with the approbation of every honest man; though perhaps not of the great and rich; who (as Will W'st says) will always endeavour to out talk us and out reason us. True they may do over our heads in high language, and under our feet in truth and reason; They may out talk us in composing a fine sight of words, intermixed with jerks of Latin; but if Mr. A. B. C. and The Distressed Citizen will show me the consistency of a gross election, an upper hand and a bill of rights, this will satisfy me better, than a fine quan, or a mēum et tuum.

Friends and Country-men, Reason truth and liberty are the objects I pursue, and the trials I desire to be tried by. I leave it to your candid judgment, if any but Tories at the time of the Revolution, and Aristocratic gentlemen now, would exclaim against Committees duly and fairly chosen by the people. Those who would by indirect measures endeavour to wind the power into the hands of a few of the rich, very well know, has our being in a state of confusion favours their designs, and that if we are properly organised by Committees their schemes must prove abortive. In choosing members for the Convention let true merit be the object of our choice without favour or affection to high or low, rich or poor; but in general the rich have too much influence, and often make an ill use of it. If we consult History from Rome to Kentucky, do we ever hear of the poor oppressing the rich? Is not always the rich interpret the poor? and no less a personage than the Apostle James affords the same truth, he saith, "do not rich men oppress you, and draw you before the judgment seats."

I will conclude with a few quotations from Burgh's Political disquisitions in which the author gives his sentiments respecting the instructing our representatives, and some other controveried points.

Page 202, He says, "When we elect persons to represent us in Parliament, we must not be supposed to part with the smallest right which we have deposited with them; we make a deposit, not a gift; we entrust, but part with nothing. And were it possible, that they should attempt to destroy that constitution which had been appointed them to maintain, they can no more be held in the rank of representatives, than a Factor turned Pirate, and constrained to be called the Factor of those merchants whose Goods he had plundered, and whose confidence he had betrayed. The men whom we thus delegate to Parliament, are not the bare agents or reflection of their constituents; They actually contain our powers and privileges, and as it were the very persons of the people they represent. We are the Parliament in them, as far as and as by them; we have therefore a right to know what they are doing and doing."

Page 182, "If members of parliament are not obliged to regard the intentions of their constituents, the people of this country classes & districts every seven years, and are as different, as the Turks; except the month of a general election."

In his preface to Vol. I page 15. "There are no such mighty talents necessary for government, as those who pretend to them with usurping them, would make us believe. Honest affection and common qualifications are suf-

ficient; and the Administration has been always best excused, and the people's Liberty best preserved, near the origin and rise of states; when plain-spirited and common honesty along governed publick affairs, and the manners of men were not corrupted by riches and luxury, nor their understandings perverted by subtleties and artifices. Great abilities has generally, if not always, been employed to mislead the unwary multitude, and draw them out of the plain path of publick virtue and publick good."

These are the words of a truly disinterested person, who cannot be suspected of partiality.

H. S. B. M.

To the printer of the Kentucky Gazette.

SIR,

I am an inhabitant of Kentucky tho' but lately arrived in the district. I live in Mercer county and my name is Philip Phillips. My father was president of a political club in Ireland but he is now no more, he was a learned man; but I was a vile serpent and would never take warning; my grand father was the famous Philip Phillips the great Mr. Pope I am told uses about as being a very great politician. I like to hear politics myself, and so sometime ago I went to Harrodsburg to learn politics, and the harangue was in the courthouse and I quire S— who am told is a friend to the pepel tho' they dont think so was chose president. And I quire T— who is a gratae friend to the pepel too, put some cunning questions, and it was a long while before any body would answer them, at last one Mr. N— got up and made the first harangue and he talked against learned men who were not filosofers, and was no friend to lawyers because they were not all filosofers, and he said they generally had good beds, but he was afraid they had not all good harts, and he was not for trusting any of them unless they had good beds and good harts too, and such he called filosofers and there was only one lawyer in the hole country and that was col. N—— he was for trusting forgo to go to convention, and at the same time he was not sure he was a filosofher either, but because he had proved faithful when he had been trusted before, he was for trusting of him agane, and he did not lay good or harm of any body else, but I am sure there was some gratae men that looked as if they might be trusted, they have I am told been truffed before and I would be glad to know why not now; I am sure the pepel want a separation and these gratae men I have been told always wanted a separation, the pepel I am surer were very wrong not to let them for by now Mr. Printer we shude have conquer'd all the hatthen and been now a happy pepel. This proves to me that this Mr. N— is himself no filosofher at all, besides no be talked against lawyeys I am told he is going to turn lawyer too, and therefore there can be no good in him. Mr. Printer I never was a friend to learned men for I see it is those sort of foxes who always no how

to butter thare own bred and cae not for orlers. I always thought it was not rite they shude go to convention or to the legislater, but sir col. N— has almost convinced me if we do not send some learned men thare, it will be worse for us. Col. N— made a powerful harangue and I wil tell you int. Printer what I mind of it. Now as I told you before I quire T— put some cunning questions and col. N— answered them, and one question was if lawyers were necessary in courts, and col. N— said they ware a necessarity evil, and he said too they had done a gratae deale of good, and in order to prove it he brought a farrion book into court which was about the poor Jew who fell among thieves, and was unmercifully strippt of all he had on him, and was bate, and left for ded, and the poor Jew was relieved by the good Samaritan; and col. N— said the poor pepel in America had been like the poor Jew, and that the lawyers had been like the good Samaritan; I cannot mind Mr. Printer how the application was made, and I am sorry I cannot mind it too, for I fear me none of your readers will make it out. I no that before I came to this country my lawyer left me more like the theives in the parable than the good Samaritan, but by the blessing of heaven and this fine country I shall get over it, if I have nothing more to do with lawyeys; but Mr. Printer what alarms me most is col. N— says that unlearned men and lawyers too go to the legislater we shall have ten lawyers to ware there is one now and proved it to quire T—. And the way Mr. Printer that col. N— proved it to quire T— was thus, —Now col. N— is I am sure a learned man for it did me good to here him talk, and all the pepel looked at him just as I have seen the pepel look at a famous fasse player in Baltimore, they fairly stared agane, but it was a powerful harangue, but I must tell you how he proved it. —Now col. N— is a gratae reasoner and he said if unlearned men go to the legislater to make laws, they could not understand them when they had made them, and it would take all the learned men and all thequires in court to make it out; now this he proved to quire T—, and it is this Mr. Printer alarms and makes me rite to you to have the matter explained in your Gazette and to beg & pray col. N— to publish his harangue, for I am surer now if unlearned men goes to convention we shall have ten Lawyers for one.

Another question squire T— put to Col. N— was about slavery, and squire T— said it was a pity we shude keep the poor slaves to cut down all our timbers, but col. N— said they ware fit for nothing else. —I have a bad mind Mr. Printer to mind all that is said in a long harangue and I should be sorry to reprehend

what was said but I think it was to that purpose; and col. N— told a story about Governor Blount but I cannot mind it; and I quire T— said that the man who wude make a slave of his fellow creature would make slaves of him and squire S— if he could; and I thot it was a wife saying, but I am told it would be no easy matter for thay are born very fond of freedom, and gratae friends to liberty of speen. For my part me Printer I am a friend to the liberties of the pepel and I do not see why the black Deels should not have thare liberties too; my father has often told ms that libey is the greatest blessing this ever was sent from Heaven, and to take away that blessing is a grate robbery and a vileness and vengeance from Heaven would be the end of it, and I think so too. Now if I mind col. N— he said that when we entered into government it was in order to secure property; that negros ware property the legislater ought not to meddel with, but me Printer my father did not think as col. N— thinks, because in the bill of rites of the Political club in Ireland in the fifth section of the first article it is recorded thus, —And every child that openeth the Womb is free born, yet nevertheless for the pains and care and expence and education of said child, he ought to serve his parents faithfully till he arrives to twenty one years of age, and when the said child arrives to the age of twenty one years as aforesaid, he is free to go in and come out and to do whatsoever seems to him meat and best as long as God pleases and whosoever shall unlawfully controul him or molest the said now man child in his down settings, or uprisings in his in-comings, or in his out goings, or in any way controul, hinder or molest the said now man child as aforesaid will most assuredly sooner or later suffer vengeance accordingly. —And Mr. Printer in the proceedings of the political club is reckord several speeches and there is an account of a speech my father made on this very subject and I will give it you word for word from the records as followys:

(To be Continued.)

X X X X X
AMERICAN OCCURRENCES.

QUESEC August 18,

Saturday last arrived here (accompanied by Sir John Johnson) Coler. Brant, with about 20 chiefs, &c. deputed from the Confederated Western nations of Indians, to represent to government their situation with regard to the United States of America, in the war now carrying on betwixt them.

Sunday they were admitted to a public conference at the Castle, in which they complained of incroachments on their territories, prayed for the interposition of the British government to accommodate their difference with the States, &c.—After having explained the objects

of their mission they were referred to next day (Monday) to represent their situation to his Miftry, and he would be happy to contribute all in his power to effect the restoration of peace on solid and advantageous terms.

NEW YORK, October 5.

By the schooner Hardy, Capt. Green, which sailed from Cape Francois the 12 ult. and arrived at Philadelphia on Saturday morning, we have received intelligence, that the mutinies and free blacks have got fire arms &c. out of the King's store at the Cape, and done more execution against the black insurgents than the white inhabitants had been able to effect; above 3000 of the insurgents have been killed. They are, however, still strong, and have fortified themselves in two or three parts of the country. The whites have with difficulty been able to defend the towns of Port au Prince on the western part, and Cote Francois on the northward. All additions to the British and Spanish islands for succour were refused.

The embargo was taken off American vessels at the time of Capt. Green's sailing; but it was thought there would probably be another embargo left, so the difficulties were not quieted.

The insurgents having beat off a sloop of war which was going round to seize some cannon at Point au Poit, several American sailors went on board the sloop, and fought bravely under the command of Capt. Ellingsby. It is said that the ship which was picked up by the blacks and fired back again. Every white man who appears in the country is despised, and a great number white women and children are detained by the blacks as servants, and treated with the utmost brutality.

Another report says that the blacks had made a proposal to the Governor, that they would disperse on being allowed three days in the week to themselves, which was rejected by the Governor.

A letter from a respectable house in Cape Francois to his correspondents in Philadelphia, expressly says, that 180 plantations have been destroyed.

Capt. Green says, that amongst all the hardships under which the whites now labour, it is a great consolation that they are not in want of provisions, and that there is sufficient for six months.

An attempt was made by some flour merchants to raise that article to ten dollars per barrel, but the Governor interferred, and it was not sold above seven dollars.

The relief, therefore, sent by the French Minister from the United States, will not be so much wanted as was imagined. The good intentions of the Pennsylvania legislature were, notwithstanding, extremely humane and friendly; added to which, all accept declare that our sailors volunteers in fighting against the insurgents with the utmost bravery.

In addition to the above we learn, that a great number of women and children of the blacks had surrendered themselves at the Cape, where attempts had been made to set fire to the town, but were happily frustrated. Several of the blacks taken prisoners, previous to their execution declared, that they were instigated to those attempts by some white men, who were concealed among the insurgents, and advised them to those measures as the best way to recover their liberty, &c. and that the instigators were not of the common or lower class, but arist followers, who appeared to have system in their designs. The blacks were armed with guns, pistols, swords knives, and other instruments of destruction, and were collected in large bodies, within three or four miles of Cape Francois and were very desperate; but it was impossible to ascertain their numbers, which consisted only of such as were capable of offence, their women, children and old men not being permitted to come near their camps.

Extract of a letter from Cape Francois, September 7.

"Since my last I have not been able to leave the army for a moment, which is actually employed against the negro insurgents.—They have massacred a great number of the whites, and have taken prisoners some families of that complexion whom they force to do the duties of servants.—They have burned more than 200 sugar plantations. I was compelled to escape by flight, and could save nothing. My wardrobe, my furniture, and plate are all in their possession. We have had several engagements with them, but without any decisive success. Our commanding officer was killed by my side, as well as several officers who were planted in the district. I hope we shall be more fortunate in our next attack. M. de Rauwray, whom you were acquainted with, is commander in chief. The times are evil, and I cannot give you a more particular detail at present."

PHILADELPHIA October 1.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at New London, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated September 14, 1791.

"How I am in New London, with my wife and family. I left the Cape on 26 ult. in the brigantine three Brothers, being appointed by the Assembly to come with one of the members to the aid of Congress for our poor distressed Colony, which I left in a most horrid situation.—All the slaves of the planters have revolted, and they have burnt, in the course of three days, upwards of fifty plantations, and killed every person they could catch. Every plantation and landing place, from Port Mingo to Limerick are totally destroyed; it was supposed the same

effect took place at Point au Prince & Aux Cayes; as some of the negroes taken by our troops say, it was to take place the same day throughout the colony.

"The gentleman who came with me is gone this afternoon to New York; from thence he will go to Philadelphia, and apply to the Charge de Affairs of the court of France. An embargo has taken place at the Cape, and all the Americans are on duty."

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE.

Capt. Hooper arrived at Marley-head left Bilbao the 9th Aug. last and brings the following intelligence. That during his stay at Bilbao several vessels arrived there from Great Britain, all agreed uniformly in the following particulars.—That the courts of Great Britain and Spain had combined together to make war on France, for the purpose of compelling her to reinstate the French monarch on his throne.—That a hotter plot was never known—and every other preparation for war, which was universally believed would be declared in form. Capt. Hooper, on his outward passage in the bay of Bilbao, spoke two Spanish frigates, two armed Brigs, and one large transport ship (the latter which was full of soldiers) from Cadiz, bound St^e Sebastian—the principal merchants, as well as every other rank of the people of Bilbao, had no doubt but that war was inevitable. He left the Brig George Capt. Hubble, from Philadelphia—in Bilbao.

RICHMOND, October 5.

The King of France, in explanation of the charge of perfidy, which the National Assembly have made against him, may say with Hudibras—

"Those who impose an oath to make it."

"Not he, who for convenience takes it."

Louis XVI. has had the style of "The first Patriot King"—But he has

lately transferred the endearing title to "The Patriot King of Poland."

It is a noble sentiment and worthy to be remembered. "That God makes Men—and that Men make Kings."

The distracted state of the French colonies in the west Indies, has caused such an extraordinary demand for rum and sugar, both in Europe and America, as will probably raise the price of those articles much higher than they have ever been known in this country before.

We are informed, that Mr. Robert Carter of Nominy, has emancipated over hundred forty two slaves.

PITTSBURGH, July 2.

Thursday evening last arrived here from Detroit, which place he left the 10 ult., from captivity among the savages, Mr. Thomas Ray, who was taken from Cullawago by four Indians some time ago. Mr. Ray has related to us the following; Seven days after his arrival there, news came in that our army was on their march, against that place, upon which they burnt the houses and destroyed the corn they had planted, and removed their families off to the rapid of the Miami river, at that place he saw a great many Indians, to the amount of two or three thousand, received arms and ammunition and proceeded on to the Miami towns, where it was said, 7000 were assembled; that at Detroit, on the first Thursday of June, at a review of the militia, he saw 150 turn out voluntarily to join the Indians that he saw a number of Indians to the amount of 17000 came to Detroit, who said they had been three months on their journey, come to join the others; they had bows and arrows and had other arms for breach clubs and buffalo skins instead of blankets.

LEXINGTON, Nov. 26

We are informed, that the Mountain Leader and his party, who left the Army the day before the Action, have returned to Fort Washington, with 8 scalps; they lost none of the party and had only one wounded. It is said the Mountain Leader is of opinion there were between 2 and 3000 Indians of different tribes, from the appearance of the different encampments which he viewed in the vicinity of the field of action.

We are credibly informed that there were 1400 troops in the late action near the Maume village between the Army of the United States and the Indians, and that 750 only escaped, 230 of which were wounded. The Half department, and followers of the Army, are not included in the above account.

THE PUBLIC WILL TAKE

NOTICE

THAT Thomas Major has made a deed of trust of his whole estate, real and personal, to the subscribers, which deed is recorded in the county court of Culpepper, in Virginia, thereby putting the whole out of his power. We thought proper to give this notice, as we are determined to answer no contract made by said Francis Major.

JOHN MAIOR, THOS. PORTER, Trustees Nov. 14, 1791.

All kinds of blank books for Merchants Clerks &c made and ruled to any pattern. Also old

books new bound at this office

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be sold by ANDREW BROWN,
And the principal Booksellers in the City of Philadelphia, price One-Dollar
and three quarters, the

LAW S

Of The

United States of America;
Collected with, and collected by, the original Rolls in the office of the Secretary of State, agreeably to a resolve of Congress passed the 13th February, 1791.

With a Copious INDEX.

VOLUME I.

Comprising the Federal Constitution, the Acts of the Three Sessions of the First Congress, and the Treaties. To which is added, an APPENDIX, Containing the Declaration of Independence, and sundry Acts of Congress, under the Confederation.

* * This edition of the Laws of the United States is also to be sold by Messrs. Thomas and Andrews, Boston; John Carter, Esq; Providence, Rhode Island; Messrs. Hudson and Goodwin, Hartford; Mr. Robert Hodge, New York; Mr. Isaac Collins, Trenton; Messrs. Goldard and Angell, Baltimore; Mr. Griffith Davison, Richmond, and Mr. W. P. Young, Charleston, South Carolina.

The Printers of Newspapers in the United States are requested to insert this advertisement.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, in Bourbon County, on Flat run a black mare, 13 hands high, both hind feet white, blaze face, glaz eyes, some saddle marks, 5 years old. Appraised to £5. David Surrell.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living about two miles North-West of Lexington, a brown mare, 6 years old, 12 hands high, hoofs naturally, no brand. Appraised to £6. Francis Dill.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living in the forks of Dick's river, a two year old bay filly colt, a star on his face, his hind feet white, no brand. Appraised to £5. Abraham Buford.

April 11, 1791.

TAKEN up by the subscriber in Woodford county, north Ekkorn, a bay mare, 2 years old, 12 hands and a half high, half a star and faint brand on the near buttock A.H. Appraised to £6. John Scott.

Oct. 20, 1791.

A large company is expected to meet at the Crab orchard on the first of December, in order to start early next morning through the wilderness.

The Lexington FIRE COMPANY.

ARE requested to meet at Capt. A Young's Tavern on Saturday evening the 3d of December next at 5 o'clock. It is hoped every member will attend, as business of the utmost importance to the company will be then transacted.

By order of the Jun. Director JOHN BRADFORD, Secretary; Nov 5, 1791.

SACRED TO THE MUSES.

ELEGANT IMPROMPTUM,

Of Mr. Barlow, author of the "Vision of Columbus," now in France

THE French no more in stupid joy,
Torment the Air with "Vive le Roi."

A nobler wish expands the mind,
Let Justice live — and live Mankind.

A N E C D O T E .

A Clergyman christening the child
Of an humble cottage, asked
the god father and god mother, what
name it was to have? "Wilhelmina Rosina," answered the mother—
"Wilheldevil!" cried the father;—
"Rosina my! I christen the child
Joan, in the name of," &c.

A list of Letters in this Office.

A Benjamin Archer.
B John Bowen. Mary Burch. Deborah Burnet.

C Captain Thomas Clay. Charles Cobly. Mercer. Capt. George Caldwell. Mercer.

D James Densford Fayette. Margaret Duncan.

E Elizabeth Ellis.

F William Gray. David Graves Fayette.

G William Hopkins. John Henderson, Lincoln. Enoch or Web Hayden. Elias Hitt Fayette. Andrew Hues Fayette.

H Capt. James Kenny Bourbon. Moses Kedy. Millie Kindred.

I Robert Lockhart, Miami. Stephen G. Letcher, Fayette. Levi Lee.

J John McFerren. Archibald Marshall, Bourbon. Andrew McCalla Fayette. Col. Gabriel Madison.

K William Neal.

L Nathaniel Parish, Bourbon. Robt. Poor. Mercer. Sarah Poor doctor. Philip Phillips. John Porter.

M John Quin.

N James Richie, Fayette. Edmund Richardson. Thomas Ray.

O James Scott. John Sleer, Lincoln. Thomas Sullenger, Woodford. Joshua Stevens. Richard Stevens. Rev. Robert Stubbs. Samuel Scott, Mercer.

P James Thomas, Fayette. Bennett Taber, May's Lick. Kenneth Thompson. Howel Tatum. David Tilford Mercer.

Q UV. Joseph Underwood. Nelson 2 Jos. Vance, Woodford. Edmund Vaughn. 2. Lucrence Verbiere.

R William Watson. Robert Wallace, Fayette. Peter Willton. Malcolm Worley. James Walker. Henry Walker. Ben Withers. James Watkins. James Wallace, Fayette. Jacob Woodward. Benjamin Dod Wheeler.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of Lexington, on Wednesday the 23d day of November, 1791.

RESOLVED, that an election for a Trustee in the room of Robert Patterson be held by the sheriff of Fayette county at the courthouse in Lexington on Saturday the 3d. of December next, and that this resolve be published in the Kentucky Gazette. By order of the Board,

JOHN BRADFORD, Chairman.

I intend to sell lands, the property of John Craig to the highest bidder at Woodford and Fayette County courts; also at Mason January court.

ROBERT JOHNSON Trustee.

STOLEN

FROM the Garrison at Fort Washington on the night of the 26th ult. the following horses, viz. two bay horses for the property of Col. Samuel Hodgdon, Quartermaster General, the one a bright bay, a natural trotter, about 9 years old, and nearly 15 hands high, without any brand or conspicuous natural mark—the other a dark bay, tresses and tails alternately, molly inclined to the former, 15 hands high, and eight years old, no brand or particular mark. Also one gray horse, the property of Col. Darke.—One bay horse belonging to Capt. Strong, and one bay horse, the property of the United States, and branded either with a finger C, or with a cannon mark on his shoulder. From some circumstances there is reason to conclude that they were stolen by White Indians, and that they are taken into some of the Kentucky settlements for sale.

Any person or persons apprehending the thief or thieves and securing them, so that they may be brought to justice, shall receive Twenty dollars, and an addition of Ten Dollars for every horse received and returned to the Garrison.

SAMUEL HODGDON, Q.M.G.
Fort Washington O.S. 6, 1791.

Two dollars reward,

Slayed or stolen from the subscriber in Lexington, a bay horse near fifteen hands high, branded IE has a thin mane, and a large head; also a bay mare about fourteen hands high, her mane lies on the left side has no brand that I recollect, has the distemper and runs at the nose. Whoever takes up said creatures, and brings them to Mr. Taylor Tavern keeper in Lexington shall receive the above reward.

DAVID BLANCHARD.

Wanted by the subscribers, BEEF Cattle and Pork, to be received on foot. Calf and Merchandise, will be given at any of their stores, either in this place, Danville, Bard's Town, Louisville, Madison Courthouse or Limestone. They have now on hand at their different stores already mentioned, a neat assortment or

ELLIOT & WILLIAMS.

P. S. They also want a quantity of corn and tow linen.

Lexington, Nov. 19, 1791.

GOODS

Well calculated for this country, which they are determined to dispose of on the lowest terms for cash or the articles already mentioned.

ELLIOT & WILLIAMS.

P. S. They also want a quantity of corn and tow linen.

Lexington, Nov. 19, 1791.

FOR SALE

ONE thousand acres of land within the forks of Licking, at or near a place known by the name of the log pond within four miles of Bourbon court house. The title of which has been adjudged to Parmenias Briscoe by the Supreme Court of the District of Kentucky.—Also five hundred acres on the water of Eagle creek, by an adjudication as aforesaid—Negroes, horned cattle, sheep or good hogs will be received in payment, but a special warrant of the title will only be given.

X James Twyman,
Attorney in fact for
Parmenias Briscoe.

Woodford, O.S. 10, 1791. 13 3w

WANTED

AN APPRENTICE to the COPPER-SMITH'S business.

A N active lad of about 14 years of age, will be taken an APPRENTICE to the above business.

CHARLES WHITE.

I Wish to contract for a considerable quantity of Barley to be delivered to me in Lexington, next fall Spring Barley would be preferred.

Also a quantity of well cured Hops.

PETTON SHORT.

April 13, 1791.

Two Dollars reward,

STRAYED from the subscriber, living near Lexington, about the 1st of July last, a small roan horse, 8 or 9 years old, branded on the near shoulder W and buttock. It has a blaze in his face, all his feet white and is just in the crest, had on a gold bell fastened with a black leather strap: Whoever brings said horse to Mrs. McConnell's Mill, shall have the above reward paid by

Isaac Wilson.

FOR SALE

SEVEN hundred acres of land, bordering on Licking on the lower side, below the mouth of Barklick creek. Also a covering horse, known by the name of

G R A N B Y,
Not long since imported into this district, perhaps not inferior in blood or swiftness to any horse therein.

ROBERT TODD.

OS. 31, 1791.

On the 10th of December 1. a large company will start from the Crab Orchard, to go through the wilderness

In Lexington, an ENGLISH

SCHOOL

Is kept under the care of TRUSTEES

WHERE reading, writing and Arithmetic, are taught in the most approved methods Merchant's Accounts, Surveying, Navigation, &c. may be taught in said school if required by

Thomas Steele.

N.B. This school has commenced the 7th of this instant \$1 Mo ready

WAR DEPARTMENT

May 30, 1791.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military invalids of the United States, that the sums to which they are entitled for six months of their annual pension, from the 4th day of March, 1791, and which will become due on the 4th day of September ensuing, will be paid on the said day by the Commissioners of the Loans within the states respectively, under the usual regulations, viz.

Every application for payment must be accompanied by the following vouchers.

1st. The certificate given by the state, specifying that the person presenting the same is in fact an invalid, and containing the sum to which as such he is annually entitled.

2d. An affidavit, agreeably to the following form:

"A. B. came before me, one of the Justices of the county of ... in the state of ... and made oath that he is the same A. B. to whom the original certificate in his possession was given, of which the following is a copy (the certificate given by the state to be recited). That he served ... (regiment, corps or vessel) at the time he was disabled, and that he now resides in the ... and county of ... and has resided there for the last ... years, previous to which he resided in ..."

In case an invalid should apply for payment by an attorney, the said attorney, besides the certificate and oath before recited, must produce a special letter of attorney agreeably to the following form:

"I, A. B. of county of ... State of ... do hereby constitute and appoint C. D. my lawful attorney, to receive in my behalf of my pension for six months, as an invalid of the United States, from the fourth day of March one thousand seven hundred and ninety one, and ending the fourth of September, of the year just past. Signed and sealed

In the presence of }

Witnesses.

Acknowledged before me—"

Applications of executors and administrators must be accompanied with legal evidence of the respective offices, and also of the time the invalid died, whose pension they may claim.

By command of the President of the United States,

H. KNOX,

Secretary of War.

The Printers of the respective States, are requested to publish the above in their respective newspapers, for the space of two months.]

A PERSON who understands the Rose making business may hear of good encouragement by applying to the Petitioner.

I WISH to lease for the term of one year, the Distillery and adjoining plantation, late the property of Mr. John Craig on Cedar creek, Woodford county; also the Mill on the plantation whereon the said Craig now resides, possession of the distillery to be given on the first day of September next, of the adjoining plantation and Mill aforesaid on the first day of January following or earlier, with the consent of Mr. John Craig.—For terms apply to Mr. William Morton, Merchant, in Lexington.

PETTON SHORT.

June 19, 1791.

FOR SALE

A LOT on the Seminary land, containing one hundred and forty acres, for which the Trustees will give a lease; For terms apply to Mr. John Bryan near the premises, or the subscriber.

Isaac Wilson,